

XXXIII.—*Descriptions of new Genera and Species of Longicorns, including three new Subfamilies.* By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S. &c.

[Plate XIII.]

List of Genera and Species.

PRIONIDÆ.	DISTENININÆ.
TELEDAPINÆ (subfam. nov.).	Distenia fastuosa.
Teledapus (<i>n. g.</i>) dorcadoides.	Melegena cyanea.
REMPHANINÆ.	LAMIIDÆ.
Brephilydia (<i>n. g.</i>) jejuna.	TMESISTERNINÆ.
CERAMBYCIDÆ.	Temnosternus vitulus.
HESPEROPHANINÆ.	ANCYLONOTINÆ.
Phacodes tenuitarsis.	Ancylonotus nasicornis.
— tabidus.	DISTERNINÆ*.
NEOSTENINÆ.	Disterna Mastersii.
Maltheba (<i>n. g.</i>) flexilis.	HEBESECINÆ.
STENODERINÆ.	Scotinauges (<i>n. g.</i>) diphysis.
Syllitus terminatus.	ÆGOPREPINÆ (subfam. nov.).
— tabidus.	Ægoprepes (<i>n. g.</i>) antennator.
Aphiorhynchus divisus.	HIPPOPSINÆ.
Simocrysa (<i>n. g.</i>) discolor.	Pothyne silacea.
MACRONINÆ.	Euthuorus protensus.
Macrones subclavatus.	PHYTÆCIINÆ.
MYTHODINÆ.	Blepisanis porosa.
Phyodexia (<i>n. g.</i>) concinna.	— fervida.
NECYDALINÆ.	— incensa.
Earinis picta.	— larvata.
OCHYRINÆ (subfam. nov.)	— suturalis.
Ochyra (<i>n. g.</i>) coarctata.	— exilis.
	— collaris.

TELEDAPUS.

(Teledapinæ, subfam. nova.)

Caput latum, pone oculos productum et in collo constrictum; *tubera* antennifera nodiformia, basi fere contigua; *facies* brevis; *genæ*

* The second part of the ninth volume of Lacordaire's 'Genera,' in which these and the rest of the Longicorns will appear, has not yet been published; but its lamented author, just two months before his death, sent me eight closely written octavo pages, comprising a sketch or synopsis of his arrangement, from which I have here quoted. Only those who have studied the Longicorns can know the difficulties of his task. Of the results at which he had arrived he says:—"Ils vous étonneront plus d'une fois, j'en suis sûr; aussi je ne vous les donne que pour ce qu'ils valent, mon dernier mot sur les Longicornes étant que leur arrangement systématique est au-dessus des forces humaines." Still it will probably be long before a more successful attempt is made.

ampliata; *labrum* parvum, *clypeo* sessile. *Oculi* integri, verticales, grosse granulati. *Antennæ* setaceæ, corpore breviores, subtiliter pubescentes; *scapus* brevis, articulis tertio quintoque æqualibus, quarto et reliquis gradatim brevioribus. *Palpi* labiales longiores. *Prothorax* cylindricus quam caput angustior, utrinque in medio tumidulus. *Scutellum* semiorbiculare. *Elytra* angustata, longiuscula, humeris rotundatis. *Femora* compressa, modice incrassata; *tibiæ* rectæ, compressæ, apice breviter bicalcaratæ; *tarsi* (intermedii) subtus tomentosi, articulo basali elongato, æquilato, secundo dimidio brevior, tertio parvo angusto, profunde bilobo; *coxæ* anticæ conicæ; *acetabula* antica aperta, intermedia extus angulata. *Metasternum* breve. *Episterna* metathoracis angusta, postice acuta.

The only specimen I have seen of this remarkable genus was taken by Capt. Lang, R.E., but is, unfortunately, without tarsi, except one of the intermediate, and even this is without the claw-joint. Of the three aberrant forms of Cerambycidae it is most allied to Dynamostinae; but its conical anterior coxæ with their acetabula open behind will effectually prevent its union with that group: it must therefore be considered to represent a distinct subfamily. I am ignorant of the sex of my specimen; there are no wings, and the elytra are connate. It has very much the appearance of a *Dorcadiion*, or at least one of that group.

Teledapus dorcadioides. Pl. XIII. fig. 1.

T. oblongus, angustus, toto brunneus, sat nitidus, tenuiter sparse pubescens; capite prothoraceque subtiliter punctulatis; elytris subnitidis, confertim rude punctatis; femoribus crebre punctulatis; corpore infra creberrime punctulato. Long. 9 lin.

Hab. Himalaya (Mussooree).

BREPHILYDIA.

(Remphaninae.)

Ab *Eurynassa* differt *tibiis* lævibus, quatuor anticis extus spinosis; abdomine haud granulato, segmentis parte anteriore subtilissime punctulatis, posteriore lævissimis, foveis lateralibus fere obsoletis.

The type of this genus is *Mallodon jejunum*; and it is now separated generically in accordance with Lacordaire's opinion that it is a distinct form allied to *Eurynassa* (Gen. viii. 111, note). The characters attached to the tibiæ seem to me of comparatively little importance, seeing that they are scarcely to be distinguished from those of *Eurynassa Odewahni*; but the sculpture of the abdomen is one of the primary characters employed in the differentiation of the genera recently separated from *Mallodon*.

Brephilydia jejuna. Pl. XIII. fig. 6.*Mallodon jejunum*, Pascoe, Journ. of Entom. ii. 243.*Phacodes tenuitarsis*.

P. fuscus, subnitidus, pube grisea interrupte vestitus, setulisque adspersus; antennis articulis tertio quartoque fere æqualibus; prothorace vix longiore quam latiore, parum rotundato, in medio leviter carinulato, antice tuberculis duobus indistinctis, postice versus latera costulis duabus obliquis munito; scutello subtriangulari; elytris haud elongatis, depressis, apicibus emarginatis, granulis indistinctis remotis notatis, singulis plagis duabus minus pubescentibus signatis; femoribus fortiter incrassatis, compressis, tarsis linearibus. Long. (♂) 5 lin., (♀) 7 lin.

Hab. Western Australia (Nicol Bay).

The smallest of my specimens is a male; the female has considerably broader tarsi, although still linear, the three basal joints being of equal breadth.

Phacodes longicollis.

P. subtetaceus, pube grisea vestitus; antennis articulis tertio quartoque fere æqualibus; prothorace capite paulo angustiore, oblongo, utrinque parum rotundato, in medio breviter carinulato, antice tuberculis duobus nitidis; scutello suborbiculari; elytris haud elongatis, depressis, apice rotundatis, granulis nitidis distinctis adspersis; femoribus sat fortiter clavatis, maculis denudatis notatis; tarsis posticis articulo basali anguste triangulari. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Queensland (Wide Bay).

This species has a narrow prothorax, and the femora are more clavate and less compressed than in its congeners, in this respect approaching *Thephantes*, and distinct from *Phacodes* by its abruptly clavate femora and mutic antennæ, thicker in the middle in the male.

MALTHEBA.

(Neosteninæ.)

Caput breve; tubera antennifera distantia. *Antennæ* 11-articulatæ, (♂) corpore vix longiores, articulis, secundo excepto, subæqualibus, extus apice unilateraliter dilatatis, (♀) corpore breviores. *Oculi* permagni. *Palpi* articulo ultimo cylindrico. *Mandibulæ* breves. *Labium* minutum. *Prothorax* transversus, utrinque in medio tuberculato-spinosus. *Elytra* elongata, parallela, submembranacea. *Femora* leviter incrassata; *tibiæ* graciles; *tarsi* lineares, articulo tertio lobis angustis. *Coxæ* anticæ fere contiguæ, modice

exsertæ. Prosternum depressum. Abdomen molle, lævissimum, segmento ultimo detecto.

This genus has a soft abdomen and thin membranous elytra, like *Vesperus*. In outline it somewhat resembles *Neostenus*, but differs in its spined prothorax &c. *Mystrosa* has a quite different texture*.

Maltheba flexilis.

M. fulvo-rufa, subtus elytris que testaceis, subnitidis, pube subtili grisea vestita; capite prothoraceque subtiliter punctulatis; scutello transverso; elytris subtilissime punctulatis, humeris callosis, apicibus rotundatis, singulis costulis quatuor instructis. Long. 14 lin.

Hab. West Australia.

Syllitus terminatus.

S. fulvo-aurantiacus, apice elytrorum nigro; antennis infuscatis nitidis; prothorace ante medium valde constricto; elytris minus elongatis, singulis costulis duabus discoidalibus in medio manifeste magis separatis; apicibus femorum infuscatis; abdomine infra, basi excepta, nigrescente. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Nicol Bay (West Australia).

Syllitus tabidus.

S. pallide aurantiacus, elytris stramineis; antennis rufo-luteis; prothorace vix constricto; elytris angustis, costulis duabus discoidalibus in medio minus separatis; abdomine basi pallide infumato. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Nicol Bay.

These two species are too distinct to be confounded with any of the four previously described from Australia.

Aphiorhynchus divisus.

A. angustior; capite prothoraceque totis rufis, obsolete punctulatis; antennis nigris, articulis 3., 4., 5. basi subluteis, art. tertio quam quarto plus duplo brevior; elytris dimidio basali aurantiacis, apicali cyaneis, leviter costulatis, inter costulas conferte punctulatis, apicibus oblique truncatis; metasterno abdomineque subnigris; pedibus infuscatis, femoribus tibiisque anticis aurantiacis exceptis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Queensland (Rockhampton).

* In reference to *Aposites*, another genus of this subfamily, M. Lacordaire is certainly in error in assigning it a prothorax "strongly rounded" at the posterior angles; on the contrary, they are so produced, owing to a slight reflection at the base, as to form, when viewed from above, a distinctly acute outline. This is well shown by Mr. Robinson in the figure (Journ. of Entom. ii. pl. 16. fig. 6).

Differs from *A. lusorius* in the narrower outline, short third antennal joint, elytra with the apical half blue and their apices obliquely truncate. *Aphiorhynchus* was proposed by Lacordaire for the former species, which I had referred to *Psilomorpha*, but which is certainly distinct, on account of its entire finely granulated eyes. *D. apicalis* is another species. Both are from Queensland, not from Western Australia, as Lacordaire has stated.

SIMOCRYSA.

(Stenoderinæ.)

Characteres ut in *Aphiorhyncho*, sed antennis corpore brevioribus, articulis tertio et sequentibus subæqualibus, duobus ultimis quam precedentibus crassioribus; scapo vix elongato, basin prothoracis haud attingente, apice clavato; femoribus breviusculis.

The characters of the antennæ and the comparatively short femora, the posterior not extending beyond the middle of the second abdominal segment, give this genus a different appearance from *Aphiorhynchus*. From *Demomisis* it is differentiated by the length of its muzzle and the non-approximation of the antennæ to the eyes. A front view of the head is given on Pl. XIII. fig. 7.

Simocrysa discolor.

S. linearis, capite toto æreo, subtiliter punctulato; antennis luteis, apicibus articulorum, duobus ultimis totis, nigrescentibus; prothorace subnigro, apice luteo marginato, indistincte punctulato; scutello suborbiculari, nigro; elytris angustis, parallelis, obscure luteis, singulis in medio subnigro vittatis, tenuiter costulatis, inter costulas biserialim conferte punctatis; corpore infra luteo, metasterno abdomineque basi apiceque subnigris; pedibus luteis, femoribus apice tarsisque intermediis et posticis nigrescentibus. Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. King George's Sound.

Macrones subclavatus.

M. capite prothoraceque purpureis, illo crebre punctulato, hoc confertissime granulato; antennis nigro-chalybeatis, articulis 5., 6., 7. et 8., apice excepto, infuscatis, 9., 10., 11. albidis; scutello triangulari, nigro; elytris basi flavescentibus, cæteris subnigris; abdomine subcupreo; pedibus purpureis, violaceo nitentibus. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Sydney.

Like *M. acicularis*, this species has the four tubercles on the prothorax much reduced, the two anterior being nearly obsolete. The antennæ have the terminal joints manifestly thicker than the preceding ones.

PHYODEXIA.

(Mythodinæ.)

Caput pone oculos elongatum, æquilatum; *facies* quadratum. *Oculi* rotundati, prominuli. *Antennæ* corpore breviores; *scapus* elongatus, articulis 2., 3., apice solo, 4., 5., 6. omnino fasciculatis, reliquis breviusculis, apice unilateraliter dilatatis. *Prothorax* oblongus, basi angustior, in medio utrinque turgidus. *Scutellum* elongato-triangulare. *Elytra* modice elongata, parallela, apice rotundata. *Femora* clavata, basi pedunculata; *tibiæ* rectæ.

In this formula I have not given the characters so far as they are identical with those laid down by Lacordaire for his "*Mythodides*," in which this genus is to be placed, but to the other two genera of which it is strikingly dissimilar in habit, as well as in many points of structure just enumerated. My specimen appears to be a female. It was taken by Capt. Lang, R.E.

Phyodexia concinna. Pl. XIII. fig. 2.

P. oblonga, nigra, nitida, pilis crectis dispersis obsita; capite rude punctulato; antennis nigrescentibus, scapo luteo, articulis 4., 5., 6. pilis nigris dense vestitus; prothorace confertim fortiter punctato; scutello obscure nigro; clytris violaceis, purpureo micantibus, subvage punctatis; corpore infra punctulato; femoribus luteis, nitidis; tibiis posticis nigris, longe et densius pilosis, reliquis tarsisque, posticis obscure luteis exceptis, infuscatis. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Himalaya (Mussooree).

Earinis picta.

E. nigra, flavo variegata, nitida; capite sat angusto, infra oculos fascia flava ornato; antennis nigris; prothorace elongato, remote punctulato, flavo, plaga magna centrali decorato; scutello nigro; clytris elongatis, parallelis, confertim punctulatis, basi circa scutellum fascisque duabus, una antemediana obliqua ad suturam interrupta, una postmediana, flavis; corpore infra flavo, maculatum nigro variegato; abdominis segmento ultimo dimidioque præcedentis clytris haud obtectis; pedibus nigris. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. New South Wales (Eastern Creek).

The female is a large and proportionally broader insect; but in both the prothorax is very much narrower than in the other two species: of the two, however, it approaches nearest to *E. Krouslera*.

OCHYRA.

(Ochyrinæ, subfam. nova.)

Caput sessile, fere ad oculos insertum, inter antennas excavatum; *facies* subquadrata; *clypeus* distinctus; *labrum* breve. *Antennæ*

muticæ, setaceæ, corpore longiores, articulo basali haud elongato, articulis 3., 4. quam 5. breviores. *Oculi* profunde emarginati. *Prothorax* globoso-ovalis, basi valde strangulatus, utrinque spina brevi armatus. *Scutellum* parvum, triangulare. *Elytra* oblonga, dorso in medio incurvato-depressa, apice rotundata, singula tuberculo basali instructa. *Femora* fusiformia; *tibiæ* graciles, posticæ longiores, arcuatæ; *tarsi* postici articulo basali cæteris conjunctim longiore. *Coxæ* anticæ conicæ; *acetabula* antica aperta. *Prosternum* inter coxas angustissimum.

The contour of this genus is similar to that of *Euderces* among the Tillomorphinæ*; but the conical anterior coxæ, almost contiguous at the base, prevent its being joined to that subfamily; its place in Lacordaire's table, in reference to this character and to its deeply emarginate eyes, would be next to Aphneopinæ, from which it essentially differs in the form of the head, not contracted into a neck, and the basal joint of the antennæ of normal length. With the five subfamilies of the same series possessing the last two characters it is needless to compare it, as its affinities are obviously not in their direction. On the whole, I think this genus must be placed in a new subfamily, which, from the form of the prothorax and elytra approximating it to *Zoëdia*, and in the absence of other indications, may be placed immediately after Aphneopinæ. I am indebted for my specimens to Mr. Masters.

Ochyra coarctata. Pl. XIII. fig. 3.

O. fusca, pilis erectis parce adspersa; antennis pedibusque luteis; capite prothoraceque subtilissime crebre punctulatis; clytris basi prothorace duplo latioribus, utrinque incurvatis, postice valde convexis, singulis ante medium plaga elevata lutea triangulari, basi ad marginem exteriorem, apice juxta suturam, ornatis; corpore infra fusco, abdomine nitido. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Tasmania (Mount Wellington).

Distenia fastuosa.

D. nitidissime nigro-viridis, sparse erecto-pilosa; elytris cyaneo-chalybeatis, antennis, scapo excepto, palpibus, pedibusque castaneorufis; capite fere impunctato; clypeo profunde emarginato; antennis corpore fere duplo longioribus; scapo nigro, transversim rugoso; prothorace elongato, in medio subtrituberculato; scutello subtransverso, nigro; elytris anguste cuneatis, apicibus oblique emarginatis, angulo exteriore longe spinoso, pube subtilissima vage vestitis, fortiter seriatim punctatis, punctis pone medium evanescentibus; corpore infra polito, nitidissimo. Long. 11 lin.

Hab. Nicaragua (Chontales).

A fine and very distinct species, which, from its longer and

* This is omitted by Lacordaire in his table. It is his 32nd "groupe."

narrower prothorax, sparse pubescence, and femora without spines at the apex, most nearly approaches the typical forms of the genus, such as *D. columbina*, Serv.; in colour it is somewhat like *D. rufipes*, Bates. The long hairs beneath the antennæ in this and allied genera are, I believe, only found in the early life of the insect, and are not dependent on sex, as Lacordaire supposes.

Melegena cyanea.

M. nitida, violacea, elytris cyaneis, sparse erecto-pilosa; capite vage punctato, labro palisque flavis; antennis tenuibus, setaceis, corpore fere duplo longioribus, articulis duobus basalibus flavis, cæteris apicem versus infuscatis, basi sordide fulvis; prothorace paulo longiore quam latiore, disco subquadrituberculato (2.2), vage punctato; scutello nigro; elytris modice elongatis, pube subtilissima sparse vestitis, apicibus submarginatis, haud spinosis, sat fortiter punctatis, punctis apicem versus evanescentibus; corpore infra nitide violaceo, pube subtilissima sericante induto; pedibus fulvis, femoribus intermediis et posticis parte clavata violacea. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Cochín China.

A proportionally shorter form than the Borneo *M. pubipennis*, with more slender antennæ, the apices of the elytra not mucronate, &c. *Melegena*, *inter alia*, is distinguished from *Noëmia* by its coarsely faceted, reniform eyes. (See Trans. Ent. Soc. ser. 3. iii. p. 659.)

Temnosternus vitulus.

T. piceus, pube grisea tectus; capite dense pubescente, linea media excepta; prothorace valde disperse punctato, vittis tribus minus pubescentibus ornato; elytris oblongo-ovatis, remote punctatis, apicibus oblique truncatis, angulo exteriore breviter mucronato, postice fascia lata pubescente, marginibus denudatis, ornatis, singulis costis duabus longitudinalibus munitis, costa exteriore abbreviata et minus determinata; corpore infra castaneo, nitidissimo, lateribus pubescentibus. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Queensland (Wide Bay).

Something like *T. planiusculus*, Wh.; but that species, *inter alia*, has the elytra gradually drawn out into a point.

Ancylonotus nasicornis.

A. fuscus, pube plerumque fusceseente tectus; capite inter antennas fortiter excavato, supra clypeum cornu triangulari porrecto armato; scapo modice elongato, articulo tertio flexuoso, duobus sequentibus conjunctim longiore; prothorace transverso, antice

posticeque bisulcato, utrinque fortiter dentato, antice in medio tuberculis duobus nitidis subapproximatis instructo; scutello sub-orbiculari; elytris remote punctulatis, in medio depressis, fascia indeterminata albida notatis, singulis tuberculis quatuor, tribus basalibus, uno antemedio, pone medium parte elevata literam λ (lambda) simulante signatis; corpore infra pedibusque griseo-pubescentibus, his saturatiore annulatis; tibiis anticis intus haud dentatis; tarsis anticis, art. ultimo excepto, subnigris. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Sierra Leone (Sherbro' Island).

The absence of the tooth on the inner edge of the anterior tibiae, and the presence of a horn in front, as in *Prosopocera*, seem to indicate that this species should scarcely be referred to *Ancylonotus*. For the present, however, I am content to consider it a somewhat aberrant species of the genus. My specimen is a male; but, from a note, I see that the female has much shorter antennae, although the third joint bears the same relative proportion to the two following.

Disterna Mastersii.

D. saturate cinnamomea, vix nitida, lineis maculisque fulvis e pube adpressa effectis; capite utrinque lineis duabus verticalibus, una ante, altera pone oculum sitis; antennis tenuibus, infra vage ciliatis; prothorace valde transverso, disco haud tuberculato, lineis transversis ornato; scutello semicirculari, densius pubescente; elytris cuneiformibus, singulis bicostulatis, basi bituberculatis, apicibus bispinosis, spina exteriori longiore, in medio punctis nudis plurimis notatis, maculis plus minusve contiguis ornatis; corpore infra nitido, lateribus fulvo maculatis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Queensland (Wide Bay).

This species, with *D. pumila* and *D. cuneata*, seem to be intermediate between *Zygocera* and *Disterna*, having the narrower prosternum of the former, but with its anterior portion abruptly vertical and a little excavated as in the latter; yet Lacordaire places them in different groups. *Zygocera* was originally characterized by Erichson (Wieg. Arch. 1842, p. 224); but as it was in German, and after the Latin description of *Z. canosa*, it has been generally overlooked. Dr. Howitt informs me that the latter is identical with the species I subsequently described under the name of *Z. lugubris*. The type of *Disterna*, J. Thoms., is *Z. bifasciata*, Pasc., erroneously printed "*infuscata*" in the 'Systema Cerambycidae' (p. 88). I owe my specimens of the well-marked species described above to Mr. Masters, to whom I dedicate it.

SCOTINAUGES.

(Hebesecinae.)

Tubera antennifera medioeria, fronte inter ea triangulariter excavata; *facies* transversa. *Antennae* (♂) corpore vix longiores, haud ciliatæ; *scapus* brevis, subpyriformis, articulus secundus longiusculus, cæteris gradatim brevioribus. *Oculi* parvi, subtenuiter granulati. *Prothorax* transversus, inæqualis, utrinque dente obtuso armatus. *Elytra* ampliata, apice divergentia, humeris callosa. *Femora* linearia; *tibiæ* intermediæ extus, versus apicem, ciliatæ; *tarsi* breviusculi, articulo ultimo elongato. *Mesosternum* antice verticale.

The genus *Hebesecis*, so well represented in Australia, gives its name to the subfamily which includes, among others, *Phyxium*, *Tetradia*, *Probatodes*, &c.; but to none of them does the one before us seem very nearly allied. The short scape scarcely reaching to the prothorax, the linear femora, and the vertical edge of the anterior portion of the mesosternum, form together a very trenchant diagnosis of the genus. The female is larger and broader, with somewhat shorter antennæ. I am indebted for my specimens to Arthur Adams, Esq., Staff-Surgeon, R.N. The name was suggested (*in lit.*) by M. James Thomson.

Scotinauges diphysis. Pl. XIII. fig. 4.

S. niger, supra pube silaceo-grisea reticulatim vestitus; capite prothoraceque parce punctatis, hoc postice anticeque transversim sulcato, in medio rude tuberculato-punctato; scutello semiorbiculari; elytris supra inæquatis, sat confertim punctatis, singulis basi nigro-fasciculatis; corpore infra pedibusque rufo-silaceo maculatis. Long. 9-11 lin.

Hab. Tsusima (Japan).

ÆGOPREPES.

(Ægoprepinae, subfam. nova.)

Facies subquadrata; *clypeus* latus, truncatus; *labrum* sat angustum; *tubera* antennifera contigua erecta. *Oculi* mediocres, subplanati, supra profunde emarginati, tenuiter granulati. *Palpi* minusculi, subæquales. *Antennæ* breves, articulis quatuor basalibus, secundo excepto, elongatis, bifariam dense pilosis, sequentibus brevibus, cylindricis. *Prothorax* oblongus, cylindricus. *Elytra* prothorace paulo latiora, elongata, subparallela, supra depressa, apicibus oblique truncata. *Pedes* perbreves; *femora* incrassata; *tibiæ* intermediæ extus sinuatæ; *tarsi* latiusculi, articulo ultimo elongato. *Prosternum* arcuatum, postice abbreviatum; *mesosternum* antice breve, inter coxas arcuatum.

The peculiar character of the antennæ isolates this genus

from all others of the groups to which it is otherwise allied; but it appears to lie between the Hippopsinæ and Ectatosiinae, and rather to approach the former, on account of the very short legs, more quadrate face, and the form of the pro- and mesosterna, which in the latter are very different. From the Spalacopsinæ (except *Dorcasta*) it is separated, *inter alia*, by the undivided eyes and normal form of the head.

Ægoprepes antennator. Pl. XIII. fig. 5.

Æ. angustus, fuscus, maculis parvis pallide flavescenti-pubescentibus adpersus; capite granulato-punctato; antennis griseo-pubescentibus, articulis quatuor basalibus bifariam subnigro-pilosis; prothorace paulo longiore quam latiore, utrinque parallelo, transversim corrugato-punctato, in medio pallide vittato; scutello suborbiculari; elytris sat fortiter punctatis, punctis apicem versus evanescentibus, sutura maculisque numerosis distinctis pallidis ornatis; pedibus albedo pubescentibus; abdominis lateribus albedo maculatis. Long. 12 lin.

Hab. Malacca.

Pothyne silacea.

P. rufo-brunnea, elytris silaceis, supra pube grisea sparse tecta, vittisque pube condensata formatis; antennis articulo tertio quam primo manifeste longiore; prothorace perparum longiore quam latiore, basi fortiter transversim sulcato; elytris leviter disperse punctulatis, apicibus rotundatis; corpore infra pedibusque regulariter griseo-pubescentibus. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Nagasaki.

In its broader elytra it resembles *P. capito*, but differs in colour, the greater length of the third antennal joint, the prothorax not corrugated, and the rounded apices of the elytra. The genus now includes species extending from Malacca and New Guinea to Japan.

Euthuorus protensus.

E. angustissimus, fusiformis, testaceo-piceus, pube sordide grisea vestitus; capite quam prothorace haud latiore; antennis sparse setulosis; prothorace antice parum angustiore; scutello elongato; elytris pone medium gradatim angustioribus. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Mexico.

Differs from *E. flum*, Guér., in its fusiform outline, the elytra behind the middle gradually tapering to a point, the oblong scutellum, and the face in a perfectly horizontal line with the under surface. The head and first three joints of the antennæ are outlined on Pl. XIII. fig. 8.

BLEPISANIS.

(Phytæciinæ.)

Caput antice convexum, inter oculos sulcatum; *labrum* breve, transversum. *Oculi* profunde emarginati. *Antennæ* corpore longiores, apicem versus sensim incrassatæ; *scapo* breviusculo, articulis tertio et sequentibus cylindricis, subæqualibus, ultimo apice obtuso. *Prothorax* cylindricus (in *B. collari* in medio tumidus). *Scutellum* semicircularis. *Elytra* supra planata, prothorace basi multo latiora, apicibus rotundatis. *Pedes* mediocres vel breviusculi; *unguiculi* valide dentati. *Pro-* et *mesosterna* simplicia. *Abdomen* cylindricum, segmentis fere æqualibus. *Processus* intercoxalis vix distinctus.

I have already briefly pointed out the characters of this genus as distinguished from *Glenea* (Trans. Ent. Soc. ser. 3. iii. p. 365, note). M. Lacordaire places it in the Phytæciinæ, separating it from *Glenea*, which forms the last "*groupe*"* of his "*Lamiides vraies*," the "*Phytæciides*" being the first "*groupe*" of the "*Phytæciides vraies*." The latter are distinguished by their toothed, or cleft, claws; but as several of the *Gleneas* have the same kind of claws, and all the species are very intimately connected, I do not think this arrangement a happy one. The type of the genus is *Saperda Bohemani*, Pasc., with which *S. erythaca* is congeneric. The following are all very distinct species, and, like the two preceding, are natives of South Africa.

Blepisanis porosa.

B. nigra, pube ochracea dense vestita, nigro-punctata; capite tenuiter punctulato; antennis nigris, subtilissime pubescentibus; prothorace transverso, disco maculis denudatis nigris notato; elytris concinne sat confertim seriatim punctatis; corpore infra dense ochraceo-pubescente; segmentis tribus intermediis abdominis utrinque macula denudata signatis. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Natal.

Blepisanis fervida.

B. subtiliter pubescens, capite prothoraceque rubris, confertim punctatis; antennis nigris, subtilissime pubescentibus; scutello magis

* Lacordaire regards the Longicornis as forming one family, but thinks that their primary groups ought to be elevated to the rank of subfamilies. This rank of subfamily is here used for the first time. In the secondary division the "*Prionides vrais*" and "*Cerambycides vrais*" have no "*tribus*," but are simply divided into "*groupes*." The "*Lamiides*," having no aberrant forms so called, are divided into four "*tribus*." This explanation is necessary, as I consider these "*groupes*," taking them one with another, fully equivalent to the "*tribus*" of the previous volumes, and, like the latter, I treat them as subfamilies.

transverso, apice bilobo; elytris subsericatis, sat confertim punctatis, rubris, præsertim basi, regione suturali lateribusque nigris; corpore infra nigro, marginibus segmentorum abdominis pedibusque rufescentibus. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Natal.

Blepisanis incensa.

B. tenuiter ochraceo-pubescentis, pilis erectis longis instructa; capite prothoraceque nigris, modice punctulatis; antennis scapo articuloque secundo apice nigris, sequentibus rufescentibus; scutello rude piloso; elytris silaceis, fortiter nigro-punctatis; corpore infra nigro, segmentis tribus ultimis rufescentibus, singulis in medio nigro-signatis; pedibus rufescentibus. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Natal.

Blepisanis larvata.

B. supra rufo-fulva, pilis erectis nigris instructa, omnino pube sericea aurea sat vage vestita, infra magis dense pubescens; capite inter oculos nigro; antennis obscure fulvis; prothorace longitudine latitudini æquali, disco quadricalloso (2.2); elytris subseriatim fortiter punctatis, sutura dense aureo-pubescentibus; corpore infra nigro, abdominis segmentis duobus ultimis pedibusque rufis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Natal.

Blepisanis suturalis.

B. omnino nigra, supra tenuiter, subtus pedibusque sat dense cinereo-pubescentibus, linea longitudinali e pilis albidis effecta a fronte usque ad apicem elytrorum ornata; prothorace latitudine longitudini æquali; elytris confertim, sat fortiter punctatis; unguiculis piceis. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Natal.

Blepisanis exilis.

B. angusta, nigra, medio elytrorum subcervina, pube pallide grisea sat tenuiter vestita, subtus pilis erectis adspersa; capite rude punctato; prothorace oblongo, postice sensim angustiore, ante medium bicalloso, pube magis elongata vestito; elytris fortiter seriatim punctatis, basi capite vix latioribus; pedibus brevibus, posticis abdomine brevioribus. Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Natal.

Blepisanis collaris.

B. omnino nigra, prothorace luteo, margine antico nigricante excepto, supra tenuiter erecto-pilosa, subtus pedibusque subtiliter subargenteo-pubescentibus; capite confertim punctato; prothorace transverso, supra bicalloso, in medio lateribusque tumidulo; scutello albedo-piloso; elytris confertim punctatis, postice minus

sensim angustioribus; abdomine segmentis duobus basalibus singulatim spina acuta armatis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Natal.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIII.

Fig. 1. *Teledapus dorcadoides*.

Fig. 2. *Phyodexia concinna*.

Fig. 3. *Ochyra coarctata*; 3 a, front view of the head.

Fig. 4. *Scotinauges diphysis*.

Fig. 5. *Egyoprepes antemator*.

Fig. 6. *Brephilydia jejuna*; 6 a, front view of the head.

Fig. 7. Front view of the head of *Simocrysa discolor*.

Fig. 8. Side view of the head, and first three joints of the antennæ, of *Euthuorus protensus*.

XXXIV.—On a new Species of *Trichoglossus* from Celebes.

By ARTHUR, Viscount WALDEN, F.R.S., P.Z.S.

A LARGE collection of birds obtained by Dr. A. B. Meyer in North Celebes, and kindly placed by him at my disposal for examination, contains several examples of a hitherto undescribed species of *Trichoglossus*. They evidently belong to the same species which supplied the individual referred to by Mr. Wallace (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1862, p. 337) as having been collected by him at Menado, but which was unfortunately destroyed before he had been able to identify it. He referred it, however, with some confidence, to *T. flavoviridis* of the Sula Islands. Dr. O. Finsch, in his well-known work (Papag. ii. p. 850), not deeming the evidence sufficient, restricted the range of *T. flavoviridis* to the Sula Islands; and the examples sent from Menado by Dr. Meyer fully justify this caution. The North-Celebean form, although possessing a general resemblance to *T. flavoviridis*, is a distinct species, chiefly differing by wanting the yellow head and breast and the black chin and nuchal collar of the Sula bird; in it also the bill is shorter and less produced.

Trichoglossus Meyeri, n. sp.

Green; forehead, occiput, and nape dark olive-brown tinged with golden, most marked on the forehead. Cheeks and loreal plumes same as head, but each feather with a yellow border. Ear-coverts bright yellow, forming an isolated, distinct, yellow patch on each side of the head. Under surface one uniform tint of greenish yellow, each feather bordered with dark green. Interscapularies yellow at base, broadly bordered with the prevailing green of the back.